MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 FEBRUARY 1981

Iran Domestic Affairs

New Council Member--Tehran radio reported that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni has appointed Shaykh Abolqasem Khaz'ali to the Council of Guardians. The new member of the six-man council replaces Shaykh Mohammad Reza Mahdavi-Kani, who is "unable" to attend council meetings due to "other important business."

Rafsanjani on Disturbances--Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani told a Tehran radio interviewer that he deplores the disturbances during recent speeches by President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr at Esfahan and Mashhad. He also stated that he has emphasized everywhere that there should be no disorders, particularly in view of Khomeyni's warning in this regard, and attributed these disorders to "enemies."

Iran Foreign Affairs

Pakistani-Iranian Relations--Following Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi's meetings with Iran's president and prime minister, Tehran radio reported that Agha Shahi held talks with Majlis Speaker Rafsanjani. Shahi told Rafsanjani that during the recent Islamic summit "sufficient notice" was taken of the Iran-Iraq war and it was made clear that Iran is "not isolated" and can express its viewpoints through "various forums." The leaders of the Islamic countries, he added, are interested in visiting Iran and finding a solution to end the war.

UAE-Iranian Relations--According to the UAE newspaper AL-KHALIJ, an "official" spokesman said the Ministry of Information and Culture has no knowledge of any official PARS correspondent in the country since no one has submitted a request to the ministry to be an accredited PARS correspondent, as is required by law. However, the spokesman revealed that the person whom PARS earlier described as their new correspondent in the UAE has been expelled for activity "harmful" to UAE-Iranian relations.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

French Plane Deal--A Foreign Ministry spokesman has confirmed that Iraq has received the first consignment of Mirage F-1 airplanes. INA reported that the spokesman described the fulfillment of the contract signed in 1977 as a "good example" and said Iraq views France "differently" from the "big powers" who are prone to "renege" on commitments. Reacting to the delivery of Mirages to Iraq, an unattributed Tehran radio commentary described the French action as a breach of neutrality and an "indication of imperialist aid" and called France an "American satellite" more interested in its own "imperialist interests" than anything else. The commentary said that the new planes will make no difference in the Gulf war and that "they will suffer the same fate as the Russian MiG's."

Good Offices Mission--Iraq's Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi has cabled Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti, INA reported, confirming that Iraq is willing to receive members of the Islamic good offices mission that is seeking to mediate in the Iran-Iraq conflict.

Naval Unit 'Retraining'--The Majlis heard a representative of the Defense Ministry describe the "retraining" of the Takavaran naval commando unit as a "kind of transfer," not a "purge." According to Tehran radio, the representative said that while some members of the unit fought well in the defense of Khuninshahr, others did not and also committed unspecified "military offenses," prompting the unit's "retraining." When the retrained commandos reach the "desired standard," the representative went on, they will be reassigned to duty.

Military Situation--Tehran radio reported continued artillery exchanges along all fronts while Iranian patrols operated against Iraqi positions west of the Karkheh Kur River and Iranian Air Force planes hit an Iraqi armored concentration near Ahvaz. An Iraqi General Command communique, carried by INA, reported "massive" Iranian losses around Dezful, Susangerd, Ahvaz and Abadan.

Kurdish Situation

Iranian artillery smashed a 6-hour attack by "illegal armed groups" near Miandow Ab in West Azarbayjan, Tehran radio reported, while Islamic revolution guards clashed with "counterrevolutionaries" around Marivan and Sanandaj. President Bani-Sadr warned the insurgents in Kordestan that the continued fighting is weakening Iran's efforts against Iraq, adding that "history will not forgive you." According to AFP, Bani-Sadr told the newspaper ENQELAB-E ESLAMI that had Iranian forces not been spread so thin to check Kurdish opposition, Iraq "would have thought twice about attacking us." The president reiterated Ayatollah Khomeyni's offer of amnesty and urged the insurgents to lay down their arms.

Saudi Arabia

In a speech reported by the London-based Arabic newspaper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani said that world oil demand will decrease in 1982 and Saudi Arabia will cut back its production to 8.5 million barrels per day, thus avoiding any "unnecessary increase in production," even if the Iran-Iraq war continues. If a world oil surplus appears by 1982, Yamani said, prices may fall. Yamani also said that if the Soviet Union becomes an oil importer, its satellite countries will need to seek oil from OPEC states, developing a commercial relationship with them.

Syrian-Jordanian Relations

Damascus radio described a 2 February speech by Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran to the National Consultative Council as part of a Jordanian campaign of "lies and hatred" against Syria. The radio replayed earlier Syrian charges that Jordan is "plotting against the Palestinian question."

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DEPUTY PREMIER ARIAN RECEIVES CSSR AMBASSADOR

GF031652 Kabul in English to South Asia 1530 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] 'Abdorrashid Arian, deputy prime minister, justice minister and attorney general, met Zdenek Karmelita, ambassador of the CSSR, in his office at the prime ministry (?building) today. Matters of mutual interest were discussed at the meeting.

KABUL: PAKISTANI JOURNAL IN FRG ATTACKS ZIAUL HAQ

LD031856 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1130 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Excerpts] The latest monthly issue of (HAJRASO), which is published in West Germany by progressive and intellectual Pakistanis of the Workers and Peasants Party of Pakistan, carries an article entitled "Where One Drop of Our Blood is Shed a Stream of Blood Will Flow."

Of late, Afghan rebels and robbers have increased their acts of stealing, plundering and trespassing in the houses of innocent people, and the so-called Islamic Republic of Pakistan is now becoming the criminal base for these demagogues, who claim to be followers of Islam, but who are reactionaries, smugglers and clamorers for money and wealth.

The monthly writes that the despotic Pakistani militarists, through bribery, have provided lives of pleasure for themselves and live off the skin, flesh and blood of the poor people. The reactionary press carries out the duty of a middleman. Life in Pakistan appears to be totally ugly.

The monthly also writes: The Pakistani militarists are the servants of imperialism and hope to stifle the national and democratic revolution of Afghanistan. They have turned their country into a base for the Afghan counterrevolutionaries, giving military training to a number of soldout individuals and sending them to the border regions of Afghanistan to commit murder and other crimes. We announce that we, the toilers of Pakistan, will eventually halt the cruelty and injustice of the despotic dictatorship of the oppressors. Where one drop of our blood is shed a stream of blood will flow.

The monthly adds that one of the most severe crimes of the militarist dictator of Pakistan, Ziaul Haq, is that he interferes in the internal affairs of our brother country, Afghanistan. He gives political asylum and weapons to thieves, usurpers and servants of American and Western imperialism--who have escaped from Afghanistan at the instruction of Chinese chauvinism--and sends them to army camps where they receive military training from Chinese, Pakistani and Egyptian advisors. He then sends them inside Afghanistan to take destructive action.

The Workers and Peasants Party of Pakistan fully and resolutely supports the Afghan revolution and confirms the all-round and unselfish assistance of the Soviet Union, which is given for the purpose of protecting the Afghan revolution.

We reiterate our pledge that we will go ahead with all of our efforts to remove the reactionary and dictatorial system in Pakistan and the despotic militarist rulers.

PRELIMINARIES TO NONALIGNED CONFERENCE UNDERWAY

Gandhi Unity Message

BK031643 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1506 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's "message" on the nonaligned movement's unity and purpose, issued as a "Special Supplement" to the Yugoslav newspaper BORBA--date not given]

[Text] The nonaligned community consists mostly of countries which liberated themselves from colonialism and foreign domination. They stand for equality, they work for peace and they believe in a world order based on cooperation.

Two notable international gatherings, the Asian relations conference held in New Delhi in March 1947 at the initiative of Jawaharlal Nehru and the conference of Afro-Asian nations in Bandung in 1955 proclaimed the determination of Asian and African countries to consolidate their independence and to pursue their own political, economic and social development. At their first triennial conference in Belgrade in 1961 under the presidency of President Tito, the nonaligned countries reiterated their resolve to stay clear of military alliances and rededicated themselves to the goals of world peace.

The membership of the nonaligned movement has increased nearly four-fold. Since then, virtually every nation which attained independence during the past two decades has decided to follow the policy of nonalignment. This in itself is testimony to the validity and vitality of the policy of nonalignment.

Our movement has consistently worked for the eradication of colonialism, racism and imperialist domination. We have supported liberation struggles all over the world and await the final victory of African peoples against apartheid and the success of the struggle of the Palestinian people.

Peaceful coexistence is one of the first articles of the credo of nonalignment. The elimination of nuclear weapons and of war is imperative if the people of the world can grow to their fullest stature, but the international situation is again deteriorating. Detente has had a setback in Europe and there is open talk of a resumption of a nuclear race. Big power presences have increased in various parts of the world. Armed conflicts have increased. These developments give special urgency to efforts to find a peaceful resolution of tensions. Nonalignment thus assumes added relevance.

The growing disparity between rich and poor countries is another major source of conflict. The nonaligned movement has always encouraged greater economic cooperation. In this field, too, there is much work to do.

It is India's privilege to host a meeting of the foreign ministers of nonaligned countries in New Delhi next month (February 1981). I hope that every country will exert itself to the utmost to strengthen the unity and purpose of the nonaligned community. At this moment we should recall and be inspired by the wisdom and vision of the great pioneers of our movement.

Coordinating Bureau Meets

BK041004 Hong Kong AFP in English 0905 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 4 Feb (AFP)--The Coordinating Bureau of the non-aligned movement met here for three hours this morning without touching on some of the "controversial and burning issues" that confront member nations.

The 25-member bureau, which met prior to a full meeting of senior officials scheduled for this afternoon, was expected to discuss mainly the Kampuchean representation and the question of expulsion of Egypt demanded by some hard-line Arab countries for the signing of the Camp David pact with Israel.

The bureau, which had met regularly in New York since the Havana summit in September 1979, had postponed a decision on both problems to the New Delhi meeting. They would now be brought before the four-day meeting of the officials where also, in all probability, a decision might not be reached, leaving it to the foreign ministers' conference opening here next week.

The bureau meeting, presided over by Cuba, conference chairman till the next summit in 1982, confined its deliberations to a review of the report on the progress of the movement since the last summit. The report is to be submitted to the officials meeting to be attended by delegates of over 80 countries already in Delhi.

According to conference sources, intense lobbying has begun since yesterday among delegations of the three ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) members, host India and some Arab countries on the problems of Kampuchea and Egypt.

The ASEAN members, Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia, are generally expected to take a strong stand on the Kampuchean issue, favouring the seating of the Khmer Rouge regime of former Premier Pol Pot and naming of Vietnam [as the] aggressor in Kampuchea. Singapore is known to have prepared an amendment, upholding these views, to the draft declaration of the ministerial conference prepared by India.

Senior officials of India and Singapore are scheduled to meet again this afternoon to hammer out a compromise which would be put forward to the political committee of the official level meeting, the sources said.

Singapore and her ASEAN partners also appeared to be concerned today over the possibility of Nicaragua getting elected to the chairmanship of the important political committee. The ASEAN countries and some other moderate members of the movement recalled that Nicaragua, a friend of Cuba, had played a key role in denying the seat to the ousted Pol Pot regime at the Havana summit.

Economic Recommendations

BK040754 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] In New Delhi, the nonaligned Coordinating Bureau today decided to recommend the creation of three funds to the forthcoming foreign ministers conference to increase economic cooperation between the member countries. The funds are designed to institutionalize and strengthen cooperation and solidarity of the member countries in the fields of monetary policy, development financing and commodity marketing. The decision is contained in the report of the Coordinating Bureau which has been prepared for the ministerial conference beginning next Monday. The report was presented by Mr Raul Roa, Cuban permanent representative to the United Nations, who presided over the opening session of the Coordinating Bureau meeting today. The meeting precedes the conference of officials of 90 member countries of the nonaligned movement beginning in the capital later today.

COMMENTATOR EXPRESSES HOPE FOR SHAHI TEHRAN VISIT

BK040336 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Commentary by Akhtar Adel Rizwi]

[Text] Pakistan has been persevering in its pursuit of a political solution to the Afghanistan crisis. President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has repeatedly stressed the plain truth that Pakistan seeks a settlement that is honorable and just and one that will endure. Foreign Minister Agha Shahi is on a visit to Iran in pursuit of the same objective. He left for Tehran yesterday and proceeded straight to the warfront to meet President Bani-Sadr. This represents the renewal of Pakistan's efforts to mediate in the Gulf conflict and to discuss Afghanistan. Mr Shahi will have talks with the Iranian leaders on Pakistan's initiatives to open a dialogue with Kabul through the UN secretary general. Mr Shahi will brief the Iranian Government on the deliberation of the last Islamic summit which Iran had boycotted.

Early last month, Pakistan had asked the UN secretary general to nominate his representative to arrange trilateral talks between the Governments of Pakistan and Iran and the leaders of the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. The object was to evolve a political solution of the Afghanistan crisis arising from Soviet military intervention over a year ago. At his press conference on returning from Mecca and the At-Ta'if summit, President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq had hinted a kind of flexibility in Moscow's attitude. There is a reason to hope that Kabul will respond positively to Pakistan's initiatives. Mr Shahi's visit to Iran is intended to secure that country's endorsement of Pakistan's moves.

At the Mecca summit Pakistan's foreign minister had been asked to visit Iran again and try to find a solution to the Gulf war between two Muslim neighbors. Mediation efforts by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and former Swedish Premier Olaf Palme had not been fruitful. Pakistan has consistently sought to maintain close, friendly relations with Iran. Islamabad was the first among the foreign governments to accord full recognition to the Iranian revolution immediately after the fall of the late shah. In the Iran-Iraq war Pakistan has maintained a nonpartisan stand with the deep concern and involvement to bring peace between the two countries. President Ziaul Haq was the first leader from any Muslim country to go personally to both Iran and Iraq to persuade them to seek a political settlement of the dispute and halt bloodshed on both sides. It is Pakistan's view that the rising tensions in the Middle East over the Iran-Iraq conflict have complicated the search for a solution of the Afghanistan crisis.

Quite recently the French president's move to convene a world conference on the Afghan issue naturally surprised Pakistani officials. Foreign Office sources have confirmed that French President Giscard d'Estaing had a telephonic message with President Ziaul Haq. Pakistan has asked its ambassador in Paris to seek clarification from the French authorities about the president's move for an international conference on the Afghan issue. It is hoped in Pakistan that a tangible move will be made toward the suggested trilateral dialogue in the next few days. If that does not come about, the subject will become the main issue at the forthcoming foreign ministers conference of nonaligned countries.

Over the year since the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, the nonaligned movement has not been able to formulate a stand on the crisis. Next week's conference in New Delhi will certainly be called upon to come out with a definite move for the solution of the Afghanistan crisis, and it will be [word indistinct] and unfortunate if the movement remained unconcerned with the plight of a fellow member and the threat to peace and stability created by the continuing presence of foreign troops on its soil.

FOREIGN SECRETARY PIRACHA LEAVES FOR PARIS

BK040814 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Foreign Secretary Riaz Piracha left Karachi for Paris this morning on a 2-day visit to France. He will hold talks with the secretary general of the French Foreign Ministry. His visit is part of the consultations on relations between the two countries.

SAUDI PRINCE MEETS WITH ZIAUL HAQ, DEFENSE MINISTER

BK031602 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Saudi Prince Faysal ibn Abd al-'Aziz ibn 'Abdallah as Sa'ud, currently visiting Pakistan, called on President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi today. Minister of Defense Mir Ali Ahmed Khan Talpur and managing director of the Fouji Foundation [organization for the welfare of former servicemen] were also present on the occasion. The Saudi goodwill delegation, which is led by Brig Gen 'Abd al-'Aziz Mohammad ash-Shaykh, also called on the president this afternoon.

BANI-SADR COMPLAINS OF HOSTAGE 'SHAMBLES'

LD031421 Tehran MIZAN in Persian 26 Jan 81 p 10

[Unnamed correspondent's interview with Iranian President Bani-Sadr at battlefront--time and exact location not given: Part I]

[Excerpt] [Question] After just over a year, the hostages have left Iran. What is your general analysis of the hostage issue?

[Answer] I have already given my views on this. You would do well to look at the conditions to which America previously agreed, and then the conditions stipulated by the imam and what happened to them. Compare them, and that will clarify how the issue ended. For example, the imam stipulated that they should apologize for their past deeds; a statement containing the American conditions was sent through the Swiss ambassador in which they agreed to do this. Now go and see whether this was one of the conditions or not. They they were supposed to hand over our money; what a shambles that was. As for the shah's assets, they were to be returned. Go and see if they were. These were the conditions to which the Americans themselves agreed. They also accepted some other conditions. I once wept at a meeting of the Revolution Council when I foresaw that, given prevailing circumstances, if we did not solve the issue while in a position of strength we should have to do so from one of weakness, and now you must see that my prediction came true. I heard the minister of state say yesterday that they had forwarded the fullest information to me. I have had no discussions directly or indirectly for the past 2 weeks. My chief secretary told me, when I asked him this morning whether any such thing had been received, that nothing has been sent to the presidential office for the past 2 weeks. There should be an investigation to determine whether this is constitutional or otherwise. I received nothing, though I have expressed my views directly and indirectly. I do not want to enter into discussion on this topic and make things worse than they are.

[Question] In your view, did the taking of the hostages achieve its principal aim, namely, the exposure of the nature of imperialism?

[Answer] If we wish to consider these matters outside the context of the manipulations taking place--and certainly the nation should know the truth as it is--do not ask me. Go around the world and look at your own country, and see what effect it has had. If we agree that its result was as stated in a newspaper, quoting a certain authority who has been responsible for the dismissal and appointment of certain members of the government, if we say that that was what it produced, then we have paid a very heavy price for it; if it produced some other result, go and discover for yourself what it was. I am not in a position to express my views on this matter.

[Question] Will the release of the hostages have any effect on the war?

[Answer] If by "have an effect on the war" you mean "will we be able to obtain supplies and make purchases of arms and ammunition?" That remains to be seen. While traveling yesterday I was interviewed by someone who said that it was unclear whether this would result in an increase of America's pressure on us; perhaps it may not. He added that, if America is convinced that the Iraqi regime is bound to lose, it may intervene militarily. Of course, the person talking was a foreign authority whom I met aboard an aircraft, when I was flying to save time.

At any rate, the outcome of the issue is uncertain, since similar circumstances do not necessarily produce similar results. The current situation, the time and place play an important role in the accomplishment of any task. However, it looks as though there should be an increase in our orders abroad, disregarding the two superpowers, though it is possible that we will receive nothing if countries wish to remain neutral. From the outset, we have fought on the assumption that we would have to stand on our own feet and develop our own sources of supply, and that is exactly what we are doing. If further supplies should reach us now, the war will be waged in a better and more expeditious manner.

[Question] It has been a year since you were elected to the presidency. Could you give us your views on what you have achieved and your record in general?

[Answer] You must wait for my speech in Qazvin to hear about my record. The opinion poll carried out has shown that, after 1 year, the public has more confidence in the president and more reason to trust him than at the time of the election. That is all that I will tell you; I am saving the rest for my forthcoming speech. I think that it is a sign of the people's appreciation of our work and efforts over the year that they consider me honest in regard to their independence, their freedoms, their religion, the elimination of the social and economic system, the creation of living facilities and jobs, advancement for the underprivileged, and the all-out struggle against the social edifice created by the old regime--the latter being the most important of all, since the basic danger is that the old regime could reappear in a new guise.

BANI-SADR: U.S. WEAPONARY DOES NOT FRIGHTEN IRAN

LD031341 [Editorial report] Tehran KEYHAN, in its 25 January 1981 issue, carries on page 3 a 3,000-word report on President Bani-Sadr's address in Qazvin on 21 January on the occasion of the 40th day following the death of "martyr Abu Torabi." Members of the clergy from Lebanon and representatives from the Libyan People's Bureau were also present, in addition to local dignitaries.

On this subject of the war with Iraq, the president reportedly said: "If we lose, it will mean the disintegration of our country and the disappearance of the republic, as well as surrender (if the country should survive) to a regime proud to reimpose subserviance to foreigners on our country and establish their rule, with the plunder and depredation this would entail, if we do not win.

"If we lose this war, it will mean that the two superpowers of north and south [as published] will compete for their share in the division of our country and all the blood of our youth shed for the sake of the independence of the Islamic Republic and the establishment of freedom will have been wasted; and even if the country remains intact you and your children will live in ignominy.

Your great community must tell the plotters--that is, those who look to the Reagan administration in expectation of the reinstallation of the former regime--that this nation will never go to sleep again. This nation's message to Mr Reagan is that of the Algerian nation during its revolution: Mr Reagan, with all your weaponry you do not frighten us. We know that you possess military forces in addition to those that you have unleashed against us from both within the country and abroad, but we have 36 million Iranians beside our youth on the battlefront."

DEFENSE COUNCIL MEETS UNDER BANI-SADR 3 FEB

LD032054 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] The Supreme Defense Council held a session tonight under the chairmanship of Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces. During this session, held in a city in Khuzestan, the latest developments on the war fronts were discussed and views were exchanged.

BANI-SADR EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER KORDESTAN

NC031751 Paris AFP in English 1841 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Tehran, 3 Feb (AFP)--Continued fighting in Kordestan is weakening the country's offensive against Iraq, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr warned today, as fresh outbreaks of violence were reported in the troubled western region.

The newspaper KEYHAN said that troops yesterday "cleaned up" the villages of Kulit and Galeh-Yonjeh, in the Marivan region of Kordestan Province, and it quoted Kordestan's governor as saying that 100 to 150 "illegal armed elements" recently surrendered.

State radio said last night that four counter-revolutionaries were killed and seven wounded in fighting at Saqqez, while further clashes were reported in the Kurdish province of Western Azarbayjan.

President Bani-Sadr, who is commander-in-chief of the armed forces, issued his warning to the insurgents in the newspaper ISLAMIC REVOLUTION.

"If you were not opposed to the Islamic government, our forces would not be so scattered and the enemy (Iraq) would have thought twice about attacking us," he told them.

"Even if Iraq had decided to attack us, we would have been able to put the aggressor in its place before it could do us much damage...history will not forgive you."

Hinting at a possible amnesty, the president said there was "still time" for insurgents to "return to the fold of the Islamic Republic," and he added: "I spoke about this to the imam (Khomeyni), who agreed that guarantees be given to all those who agree to lay down their arms."

Newly-drated conditions for a surrender of Kordestan's "armed groups" had been approved by the Supreme Defence Council, Mr Bani-Sadr said. Under these, counter-revolutionaries who laid down their arms by February 11 would not be prosecuted, provided they had not carried out any "killings."

Army Chief of Staff Valliolah Fallahi, meanwhile, said in an interview with the same paper that fighting in Kordestan had continued for about 22 months.

He claimed that Iraqi Ba'athist forces had created the "Kordestan problem" by supporting armed groups, particularly the Iranian Kordestan Democratic Party. "The aim was to pave the way for future aggression by the Iraqi Army through causing these weaknesses (in the Iranian army)," General Fallahi said.

AZADEGAN: BANI-SADR TO RESIGN, TAKE POWER LATER

NC041023 Paris AFP in English 1012 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Tehran, 4 Feb (AFP)--The Iranian fundamentalist newspaper AZADEGAN today accused President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr of giving official support to counter-revolutionary organizations and groups.

In one of the bitterest attacks on Mr Bani-Sadr during his year in office. AZADEGAN, which relfects the most radical Moslem fundamentalist views in Iran, said that he planned to resign as president and take power again later.

The editorial said that Mr Bani-Sadr was "totally isolated" politically and incapable of carrying out his duties.

"Instead of defending the Islamic Republic....the president officially creates a climate of antigovernment tension and provocation", it charged.

The article concluded that the chief aim of Mr Bani-Sadr and his supporters was to topple Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, but said this plan was a "complete failure".

BANI-SADR SCHEDULED TO DELIVER ANNIVERSARY SPEECH

LD031342 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] According to PARS the president's office, on the occasion of the Islamic revolution's 2d anniversary, has issued an announcement in which it congratulates leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran Imam Khomeyni and all compatriots and announces the following:

On the occasion of the Islamic revolution's second anniversary and the first anniversary of Dr Bani-Sadr's election, his excellency will deliver a speech at Azadi Square at 1030 [0700 GMT] Wednesday 11 February, dealing with various of the country's current problems and its record of achievement during the past year.

RAFSANJANI: DISORDERLY ARE NOT BANI-SADR SUPPORTERS

LD031958 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Interview with Hojjat ol-Eslam Val Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Majlis, to an unidentified correspondent, recorded--date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] In recent gatherings and speeches in various cities, we have witnessed certain incidents of disorderly conduct and a determination to create trouble and tumult. All of the country's officials have condemned this behavior. What is the Majlis view of this behavior and what steps will it take?

[Answer] Naturally the Majlis believes that these disorders should not exist, especially in view of the imam's recommendations. I have personally stressed this everywhere. I wish to emphasize this in answer to your question. These troubles began over the past few weeks. It is quite clear that this is being perpetrated by the enemies. One cannot believe that it is being done by the friends on the other side [dustha-ye an taraf] presumably referring to Bani-Sadr's camp]. In Tuysarkan, I witnessed a scene where the whole town came out to welcome me and to show kindness. In front of the spot where I was to give my speech, about 20 or 30 people gathered in front of television cameras and they were holding pictures of the president. When the people started chanting slogans in favor of the revolution or of the imam, or anything like that, this group made an effort to chant slogans in favor of the president.

It was clear that they were not friends of Mr Bani-Sadr because, first of all, his friends are not so few there--there should have been more of them. These people simply intended to create a disturbance under Mr Bani-Sadr's name. Certainly, Mr Bani-Sadr is not in favor of this, because we spoke with him in the Supreme Defense Council and he condemned it.

There have been opposite cases as well. We have heard that in Esfahan, Mashhad and other places people went to hear his speeches and created a disturbance in our name. On the hole, I maintain that this behavior will do nothing but create hatred. Whoever does this in our names should know that he is not one of our friends, because our friends will not create disturbances in our names.

KHOMEYNI WARNS AGAINST EFFORTS TO 'CREATE DIVISION'

LD041056 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Workers of the steel mills, members of the reconstruction crusade of Zarand and Mahan, near Kerman, members of Islamic societies of the office of the Prime Ministry, and responsible officials from the foundation for the oppressed from all over the country, together with the representatives of Zarand and Kerman in the Islamic Majlis, were received by the imam this morning.

The imam of the nation, in an important speech addressing them, said: Today, any invitations to stop working, to go slowly and to strike are treason against the country and against the Islamic Republic.

The leader of the revolution, in another part of his speech, emphasized: Different parties and various individuals should not create division and unrest at a time when we need unity of expression.

The founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran added: I warn the whole country and the whold nation that if they follow these division-creating individuals, whoever they may be, the country will fall into America's lap.

The imam of the nation said: Those Satans who are residing abroad and who are plotting to destroy all of us will force us to cut our own roots.

MADANI REPORTS TO KHOMEYNI ON AZARBAYJAN CITIES

GF031743 Zahedan International Service in Urdu 1530 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Ayatollah Seyyed Asadollah Madani, the imam's deputy and Tabriz Friday imam, met with Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, today.

PARS reports that during the meeting, Ayatollah Madani submitted a report to the nation's imam to cities in Eastern and Western Azarbayjan. The imam gave him the necessary guidance.

COUNCIL OF GUARDIANS STATEMENT ON LAND OWNERSHIP

LD031246 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Statement issued by the public relations office of the Council of Guardians on 3 February--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. In accordance with principle 4 of the Constitution, regulations governing the implementation of the law on abolishing urban land ownership were discussed at an official session of the jurisconsults of the Council of Guardians and were considered and scrutinized from the standpoint of their consistency with religious standards. Taking into consideration the definition contained in these regulations covering unused land that is known to have been previously developed, such as farmland and orchards, and the exception clauses therein, the regulations' coverage of such unused land known to have been previously developed has been found to be at variance with religious jurisprudence, contrary to the Constitution and is thus unenforceable. It is necessary to point out that in the case of any property proven to have been acquired through misappropriation, usury or as a result of nonpayment of religious dues, action should be taken in accordance with the standards of an Islamic court and the Constitution.

[Signed] The jurisconsults of the Council of Guardians

RETRAINING, ASSIGNMENT OF NAVY UNIT EXPLAINED

LD031240 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Today's open session of the Majlis began at 0830 with a recital of Koranic verses. The meeting was chaired by Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani.

According to our correspondent, the report submitted by the Majlis defense commission on the employment of Islamic revolution guards was discussed and approved. The representative of the Defense Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran answered questions put to him by deputies on the reason for [word indistinct] and transferring 250 navy commandoes. The representative said: soon after the onset of aggression by the subservient regime of Iraq against our homeland, the only navy unit capable of fighting on land was dispatched to the Khuninshahr front. This unit is known as the Takavaran unit, and is responsible for guarding the islands and navy bases. But because of the urgency of the issue, the unit was sent to Khuninshahr. At that front, a number of them, courageously and with firm belief in the Islamic revolution, were martyred.

The battle operations carried out by this unit in the war were assessed by the commanders of various units and its subsequently became clear that some of them did not have the necessary strength and capability needed for ground fighting. Therefore it was decided to revise the training, organization and personnel of this unit. In addition to this, although some of the unit were bravely martyred, others did not fight as well as they should have and committed military offenses. They were handed over to the court. Thus, whatever action was taken was based on that unit's performance in the war and on reports given by their commanding officers. What we did was to return this unit to the Bushehr base to be strengthened. It is currently fighting in the fronts with better military and battle facilities. Thus there was no intention of dismantling or weakening this unit; rather, it has been strengthened.

Once it became clear that some of these persons did not have the ability to work in this unit their retraining began. Thirty of them were later returned to their own units and the rest returned to their original unit, which is the marines. About 250 commandoes were transferred to the marines. If at any time during their training it is decided that they have reached the desired standard, they will once again be transferred to the commando unit.

The Ministry of Defense representative added: Basically, there were no purges in the Takavar unit; that is to say, no one was purged from the Takavar unit of the navy--what was done was a kind of transfer to other units.

After the explanations provided by the Ministry of Defense representative and remarks made by 'Abbas Heydari, deputy from Bushehr, the question was referred to the appropriate commission for further investigation.

ACTIVITIES OF PAKISTAN'S AGHA SHAHI REPORTED

Meets with Rafsanjani

LD031750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] According to a report from the Central News Bureau, Agha Shahi, the Pakistani foreign minister, met and conferred with Hojjat ol-Eslam Val Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, in the Majlis this evening. At this meeting, Agha Shahi reported on the At-Ta'if conference and said: In the conference, sufficient notice was taken of the war between Iran and Iraq and it was made clear that Iran is not isolated, that it can express its points of view in today's world through various forums and that the Islamic countries' leaders are interested in visiting Iran. We hope we will be able to find a suitable solution to end the war.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Val Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani thanked the Pakistani foreign minister for his attempts to put an end to the infidel Iraqi regime U.S. aggressive war against Iran.

Meets Foreign Ministry Officers

LD032030 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] According to a PARS report, Agha Shahi, the Pakistani foreign minister, met and conferred with the acting foeign minister and the directors general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. These discussions lasted for 3 hours.

Comments on Mediation Mission

BK031635 Hong Kong AFP in English 1619 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Tehran, 3 Feb (AFP)--Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, who met President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i separately last night, said today it was "too early" to tell whether his mediation mission had any chance of success.

Pakistan is one of six countries appointed by last week's Islamic Conference summit in Saudi Arabia to seek an end to the war between Iran and Iraq.

The Iranian news agency Pars said that the minister met Mr Bani-Sadr "in a town in Khuzestan" before flying on here for 2-hour talks with Mr Raja'i.

Mr Shahi told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE today that he would be flying home tomorrow after further talks with senior Iranian officials.

He said he could not say whether his attempt to convince the Iranians to accept negotiations with Iraq was successful, as he had not completed his talks.

PARS said earlier that Mr Shahi and Mr Raja'i discussed security in the Gulf and "other matters of mutual interest". The report made no mention of any new peace proposal.

HASHEMI, CUBAN, ALGERIAN ENVOYS DISCUSS NONALIGNED

LD032026 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] According to a PARS report, the acting Algerian ambassador in Tehran met and conferred this morning with Mohammad Hashemi, the prime minister's political adviser. The issue of the nonaligned countries conference to be held in New Delhi next week was discussed and analyzed. According to the same PARS report, the Cuban ambassador in Tehran met and conferred today with the prime minister's political adviser; they also discussed issues related to the nonaligned countries conference.

REVOLUTION PROPAGANDA DELEGATIONS TO BE SENT ABROAD

GF032006 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] On the second anniversary of the victory of the Islamic revolution, the Islamic propaganda coordination bureau will dispatch delegations to various countries to propagate the gains of the Islamic revolution. Brother (Gholam Huseyn Haqqani), Islamic Consultative Assembly member and secretary general of the Islamic propaganda coordination bureau, said in a statement to PARS that the Majlis has decided to hold programs on the 2d anniversary of the victory of the Islamic revolution both inside and outside the country. He added that it has been decided to send delegations abroad in view of the positive results of visits Iranian delegations have made to other countries.

Brother (Haqqani) added that the primary goal of these delegations is to convey the call of the Islamic revolution to all nations and to explain the various issues of interest to the Islamic revolution in Iran, in order to refute the poisonous propaganda being spread by Zionist and imperialist trumptets. Brother (Haqqani) expressed hope that by sending these delegations, the Islamic revolution will be able to explain its stands on the war imposed on Iran by the Iraqi agent regime, the At-Ta'if summit conference, the hostages issue and the independent Iranian policy as well.

Brother (Haqqani) concluded his statement by saying that so far 20 delegations have been appointed and are prepared to be dispatched to various countries.

It has been decided that these delegations will go to Japan, Sudan, Tunisia, the YAR, the PDRY, Libya, Algeria, Indonesia, the African states, China, Malaysia, the Soviet Union, Scandinavia, the FRG, Austria, France, Sweden, Pakistan, Bangladesh and India. The visits to these countries will begin early next week.

SHIRAZI RETURNS FROM REVOLUTION EXPLANATION TOUR

GF031907 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Hojjat ol-Eslam Shirazi, member of the Council of Guardians, has returned home following his visit to the Iranian community in the southern part of the Persian Gulf. The purpose of his visit was to explain the nature and goals of the Islamic revolution. Hojjat ol-Eslam Shirazi held several meetings with Iranian citizens and was able to investigate their situation.

AYATOLLAHS RECEIVE IRAQI SEMINARY DELEGATION

GF041113 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] The great Ayatollahs Golpayegani, Mar'ashi Najafi and Meshkini received an Iraqi seminary delegation in holy Qom yesterday. The Islamic revolution situation in Iraq and the situation of the oppressed Iraqi people were discussed. Expressing compassion for the Muslim Iraqi people, the ayatollahs wished them success and victory.

FRENCH MIRAGE SALE TO IRAQ 'BREACH OF NEUTRALITY'

LD031944 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Following the release of the American hostages, the French Government has recently delivered to Iraq four Mirage F-1 aircraft on the pretext of its 1977 and 1979 agreements. The delivery of these aircraft, which took place ahead of schedule, signifies no less than a breach of its neutrality in the Iran-Iraq war.

The French Government is undertaking this act at a time when Iraq is out of action as far as its air force is concerned, when it is no longer able to deploy its air force.

The French-made Mirage aircraft are among the world's most advanced fighter planes. The shipment of one or several aircraft, however modern and advanced, cannot change the course of the war or revive the Iraqi Air Force. After all, when modern Russian aircraft like the Tupolev and MiG-23 have not brought any success for Iraq, obviously the French Mirage cannot make any change in the situation on the fronts. Despite all of these considerations, the delivery of these aircraft is an indication of imperialist aid to the Iraqi Ba'thist regime. French imperialism, which falls within the context of world imperialism, despite all its allegations of neutrality in the war, has proven in practice that it is not really so neutral, because an Iranian victory and an Iraqi defeat would greatly jeopardize its interests. France had to justify its action by saying that it acted in accordance with an agreement with Iraq, but the reasons for France's efforts to make an immediate and ahead-of-schedule delivery are obvious.

Imperialism does not honor its agreements when they are not in accord with its interests. Most of the arms and equipment purchased by Iran, which have already been payed for, have not been delivered. If agreements and contracts forced France to help Iraq, what then is the justification for the freezing of Iran's arms and equipment? The shipment of Mirage fighters to Iraq gives the lie to statements by colonialists about taking a neutral position on the war and clearly shows to what extent Iraq has imperialist backing, for if we review the nature of the war and the role its outcome will play in the region, we realize that neither France nor any other imperialist country is willing to see the defeat of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime, for an Iranian victory would damage their interests.

The French regime, under the guise of democracy, is an American satellite and thinks of its imperialist interests above anything else, so it is possible to predict that the French Mirages cannot do anything to relieve the torment of the Iraqi regime either. Even if 60 French fighters are delivered to Iraq in accordance with the previous agreements, our war experience shows that they will suffer the same fate as the Russian MiG's.

The Ba'thist regime resorts to any means for its continuity and existence and the imperialists have not left it alone. Following this policy, France has resumed the shipment of its aircraft. Nevertheless, the general progress of the war has shown that these tactics are no longer effective and that French Mirages, however powerful they are, cannot crush the Iranian defensive forces.

ARAB STATES' COLLUSION WITH IRAQ IN WAR IMPLIED

GF031601 Tehran International Service in Urdu 1315 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Excerpt] According to a report from one of the countries of this region, 2 days before the start of the war imposed on Iran by Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Bahrain entered into an agreement under which they promised to supply Iraq with military and nonmilitary support. That is why the amir of Kuwait and the king of Saudi Arabia increased their oil production by 800,000 and 1,000,000 barrels a day, respectively, and gave the revenue to the Iraqi Government to honor the agreement.

TEHRAN SAYS SADDAM'S AT-TA'IF SPEECH 'FULL OF LIES'

LD040932 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0447 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The speech by Saddam at-Tikriti, this leader of the fascist regime of Baghdad, at the Islamic summit in At-Ta'if, during which, from a position of weakness, he once again raised the request that the imposed war between Iran and Iraq be stopped, has been more or less analyzed and interpreted by foreign news agencies, especially by those of the reactionary Arab countries of the region.

This long speech, which he pretended to deliver calmly, [word indistinct] and show that he was in the right, was in fact full of lies and fraudulence and was one of the most fabricated speeches delivered at the Islamic summit in At-Ta'if. Unfortunately, this speech did not come up against the slightest negative reaction from the conference participants. The majority of the participants in this conference and the audience for Saddam's speech were representatives of those governments whose leaders are either the same as Baghdad's or at least supporters of America and puppets of imperialism, which support regimes such as that in Baghdad.

The interesting point, following Saddam at-Tikriti's speech, is the opinions expressed by Western and Arabic sources about it. These opinions show that Saddam at-Tikriti's meek behavior, in view of all of the crimes he has committed during the imposed war against Iran, has in the main been accepted and even supported by the reactionary countries of the Middle East and the Persian Gulf region. In addition to this, imperialist loudspeakers all over the world, in accordance with their usual approach in supporting criminals, placed a very high value on this speech.

In order to clarify the fascist position of the American Saddam in his speech at the At-Ta'if summit, let us analyze a portion of his remarks.

Saddam at-Tikriti, in his speech, does not refer at all to an article of the treaty of Algeria that says that in case of disputes the two parties must apply to a previously determined court of arbitration.

He made no comments about this article, but he raised other articles of the treaty and announced that Iraq has respected all of its articles. In this case it appears that Iraq has not been bound to the last article of the Algerian treaty, which refers future disputes to authorized institutions. In practice we saw how, by his treacherous aggression against Iran, Saddam, in addition to telling lies to the deprived and oppressed nation of Iraq, brought the greatest disgrace of history on himself and his policymakers.

The most interesting point is that at the same time when Saddam at-Tikriti was delivering his meek speech, presenting himself as the aggrieved party, according to confessions of the BBC--this loudspeaker of imperialism--his fighter planes were attacking Khark Island and other residential areas of Iran. These simultaneous incidents show that his speech not only left no doubt about his [word indistinct], but indicated that he himself makes no effort to cover his lies in claiming to have the right.

Another interesting point is the clearly apparent contradictions in his speech, and the final point is the inevitable and inexplicable similarity between Saddam's remark on conditional peace and Nixon's concluding comment, after the defeat in Vietnam, about honorable peace. It seems that Saddam, just as during the last days of the American military intervention in Vietnam, is trying to transform a disgraceful defeat into a conditional peace, or in other words, a face-saving peace.

A caution now can be given to the responsible authorities of Iran, especially to those in charge of foreign policy, who should defeat Iraq's plot at the nonaligned summit. It is appropriate now to think of ways to neutralize any joint conspiracy by the enemies of the revolution, from the world-devouring imperialism to its insignificant agents like Saddam, at this important world conference.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF ISSUES COMMUNIQUE 394

LD031806 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Communique 394 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran issued 3 February]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear and revolutionary Iranian compatriots: We hereby inform you of some of the activities and self-sacrifices of the fighters of the Armed forces of Iran and of the situation on the western and southern fronts:

1. Yesterday, armed counterrevolutionary elements brought various parts of the town of Mahabad and the bases of the guards corps and gendarmerie under fire from their heavy and light weaponry. The fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran returned their fire and smashed the assailants' positions; the forces of Islam sustained no casualties or losses.

2. Yesterday, on the western front, fighting continued with the use of artillery and other heavy weapons. On the Ilam front the fighters of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran brought the enemy positions under severe artillery fire. While preventing any advance by the mercenaries of the Iraqi Armed Forces, they set fire to and destroyed three of their tanks. The positions of Saddam's armed forces in the Panjwin region also came under our forces' fire and more than 10 enemy soldiers were killed or wounded.

3. Yesterday, the exchange of artillery and mortar fire continued between our forces and the mercenaries of the Iraqi Army on the Abadan front. Fire from the Muslim fighters resulted in the destruction of two tanks, three ammunition trucks, one antiaircraft gun, one ammunition depot, one observation post and a large number of enemy trenches. About 30 of the deceived Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded. Saddam's mercenaries brought the residential parts of the city of Abadan under fire. This savage attack caused 3 of our heroic compatriots to be martyred and 20 citizens to be injured.

4. Yesterday, as the result of artillery fire by the fighters of the ground forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the Meymak front, attacks by the mercenaries of the Iraqi Army were suppressed and a number of their trenches, one gun and one truck were set on fire and destroyed.

5. Yesterday, one patrol comprising the fighters of the ground forces on the front west of Karkhen, through some heroic operations, penetrated the enemy positions and occupied the trenches of the mercenaries of the Iraqi Army, who had left their positions in order to carry out some futile missions. On their return to their positions, the mercenaries of Saddam were confronted with severe fire from the fighters of Islam and 24 of them were killed.

6. Yesterday, on the Khuninshahr front, the fighters of the navy, by opening fire on enemy positions, inflicted considerable losses and casualties on the Iraqi forces. Seven of our forces were injured as the result of mortar fire.

7. Yesterday, the high-flying fighters of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran attacked the positions of the mercenaries of the Iraqi Army on one of the Ahvaz fronts and destroyed 10-15 enemy tanks and killed about 200 of Saddam's deceived forces.

8. At 1000 yesterday morning one Muslim Iraqi soldier surrendered himself and his weapons and ammunition to the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran stationed on the Mehran front and was welcomed by his [Iranian] brothers.

9. On 1 February the fighters of the ground forces, by means of artillery and heavy weapons fire on the positions of the mercenary forces of the Iraqi Army on the Ahvaz and Susangerd fronts, destroyed 2 tanks, 3 vehicles, 1 loader, 1 ammunition depot and 2 group trenches of the enemy, and killed or wounded about 60 of the mercenaries of infidel Saddam. On the Susangerd front, the self-sacrificing forces of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran, carrying out patrols, destroyed six enemy trenches and killed or wounded 13 enemy forces. After the operations they returned safely to their bases.

10. On the morning of 1 February, the mercenaries of the Iraqi Army on one of the fronts in the west of the country attacked the positions of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran (?from three sides), but as the result of severe fire by our forces the attack of the Iraqi mercenaries was repulsed and the enemy was forced to retreat.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

SOLDIERS REPORT SUCCESSES ON WESTERN FRONTS

LD031858 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] According to the latest PARS correspondent's dispatch from the Meymak front, battle continues to rage on this front both in the air and on the ground and combatants of Islam are dealing crushing blows at the enemy forces' positions, trenches and equipment. This morning they destroyed 8 enemy tanks and 5 ammunition tents and killed between 50 and 60 soldiers of the forces of blasphemy.

On the other fronts, too, including Zahab, Qasr-e Shirin, Gilan-e Gharb and Sumar, the battle has continued to rage with artillery, mortar and other weapons fire. In an interview with the PARS correspondent the commander in charge of the Zahab-Qasr-e Shirin operations said that a few days ago Islam's combatants on this front, during Iraqi movements in a strategic zone, opened fire on them and destroyed two of their tanks and a number of their vehicles.

He added: During the past 2 days a number of mines were detected and defused in minefields laid by the Iraqis. During these operations a total of 2,000 mines of various types were detected. He added: The combatants of Islam on this front are fully organized and orderly and through coordinated operations they have tightened the noose on the infidel enemy and, on the average, have pushed the enemy back 9 km on various axes in this region.

The commander of the Qasr-e Shirin Gendarmerie, in an interview with the PARS correspondent, said: In Zeleh Zard and Dar Balut the combatants of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran destroyed eight enemy trenches and three ammunition tents belonging to the forces of aggression.

Another commander of Zahab-Qasr-e Shirin operations said: the forces of Islam, from the first days of the war to the present time, have stopped four Iraqi divisions and utterly destroyed Iraq's 8th Mountain Infantry Division.

According to the same dispatch, the commander of the engineering unit dispatched from Borujerd, who returned to his base from the war fronts, in an interview with the PARS correspondent last night, said that he and the members of his group had detected an enemy minefield yesterday and then removed and defused 700 mines. Also, five heroic pilots of the aviation force of the ground forces--the Airborne Division--in an interview with the PARS correspondent, describing their operations during the past few days, said: During the past week we were able to carry out a series of operations in an important strategic area. Our target was a group of enemy soldiers assembled there, and we were able to put a large number of them out of action, and in one of these operations, six of their tanks and one ammunition tent were destroyed. Two enemy helicopters joined the battle, but one was shot down by artillery fire from the ground forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The group's operational commander added: Two days ago a report reached us that large numbers of tanks were on the move in the Kalantar area. When we arrived in the area we spotted no more than eight tanks and four vehicles. We destroyed two of their tanks and one vehicle and the rest fled from the area. He added: In this region we put two missile-launching pads and three antiaircraft machineguns out of action and inflicted appreciable casualties on the enemy. When the enemy forces were about to encircle a village we broke their encirclement and again inflicted losses on them. Another member of this group told the PARS correspondent: We opened fire on a column of aggressive enemy forces that intended to encircle the Dar Balut area in amazing circumstances. It was nothing short of a miracle. I myself watched the enemy forces through field glasses and once they were dealt this blow and suffered heavy casualties they shamelessly abandoned their positions in a manner that betrayed the dignity of soldiers and fled to the surrounding mountains and valleys. Another member of this group confirmed: What is more important than the soldier's fighting preparedness and power is his ideological faith and steadfastness. This is because loyalty to the one God, faith in the sacredness of creation and the true ideological school of Islam are the things that really guide us in this war imposed on us. This is something no one can deny.

According to a Central News Bureau dispatch the exchange of fire also continued on the Nowsud front between the heroic forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and armed counterrevolutionaries and Iraqi mercenaries.

REVOLUTION GUARDS ATTACK IRAQIS IN KHUNINSHAHR

GF031413 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] The Central News Bureau correspondent in Ahvaz, quoting the Khuninshahr revolution guards news bureau, has reported that at 0100 today, the self-sacrificing guards--using RPG-7's and mortars--attacked the positions of the Ba'thist mercenary aggressors in western Khuninshahr and kept them under fire for 30 minutes. As a result, the police department building in Khuninshahr, where the enemy had been located, was set on fire.

The mercenaries of Saddam at-Tikriti suffered some losses, but exact details are not available.

In a contact with the governor's office and the revolution guards in Dezful, the same reporter discovered that the mercenaries of the aggressor Ba'thist army again resorted to their cowardly shelling of civilian areas of this city today. According to reports, by 1200 only one house had been damaged.

DEZFUL, SUSANGERD WOUNDED HOSPITALIZED IN AHVAZ

LD031836 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] According to a PARS report, the forces of Saddam fired two shells on residential areas in the martyr-nurturing and heroic city of Dezful today with long-range artillery. An informed official reported this news at 1600 to PARS in Ahvaz and said: Nobody was wounded by these two shells, but one house was damaged.

Meanwhile, a PARS correspondent, on the basis of an announcement by the relief and medical headquarters in Dezful reported: in the past 24 hours, four heroes of Islam, who were wounded in battles against the Saddam mercenaries, have been transferred to hospitals inthe city. PARS also quoted the Khuzestan relief and medical headquarters in Ahvaz, saying: In the past 24 hours, 10 brave soldiers of Islam who have been wonded in battles against the forces of blasphemy on the Susangerd, (?Jalileh) and Darkhovin fronts have been transferred to hospitals in Ahvaz. Also in the past 24 hours, the pure body of one of the combatants of Islam, who achieved the honor of martyrdom in confrontation with the Iraqi mercenaries, has been transferred to the Ahvaz mortuary.

ARMED GROUP IN MIANDOW AB REGION ATTACKED

LD031916 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] PARS, quoting the correspondent of the Central News Bureau, has reported the following: At 1300 yesterday, the postion of some armed illegal individuals in Sar-e Reza Khan, Baghankandi and (Tazri) villages in the Miandow Ab region was smashed by the artillery fire of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Hashemi, the political deputy governor general of West Azarbayjan, confirming this report, said: Illegal armed groups in those villages made certain preparations, but after having located them the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran brought their positions under artillery fire. The attack, which lasted 6 hours, inflicted heavy casualties on the mercenary insurgents and one of their minibuses was destroyed. The forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran sustained no casualties in this clash.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON 2-3 FEB KORDESTAN CLASHES

LD031734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] According to a PARS report, the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Kordestan Islamic Revolution Guards Corps have reported the following:

Yesterday, as a result of the intense fire of the artillery of the Islamic Republic on the border strip of Marivan, six of the forces of blasphemy were killed and seven others wounded. In another clash between the forces defending the revolution and counterrevolutionary elements in the same region, two counterrevolutionaries were killed and three others were wounded.

The public relations office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Sanandaj reports that in the early hours of this morning the counterrevolutionaries opened fire on the bases of the organization of the Kurdish Muslim peshmerga, in the Jirabad district, from four sides. Their fire was returned. The clash resulted in several buildings being damaged; casualties suffered by the armed assailants have not been reported. The defenders of the revolution suffered no casualties. In this attack, the counterrevolutionaries mostly used arms such as grenade launchers, using egg-shaped grenades. The public relations office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Sanandaj, in another report, announced: Yesterday three Iraqi officials, whose names will not be announced due to the dangers facing the lives of their relatives in Iraq by the agents of the fascist regime of Saddam at-Tikriti, surrendered themselves to the forces of the revolution in Sar Dasht and sought political asylum.

According to the same report, two Iraqi soldiers and one illegal armed individual, with arms and equipment, surrendered themselves to Islamic Revolution Guards Crops in Marivan.

RADIO IRAN ON DELIVERY OF FRENCH MIRAGES

NC032141 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Excerpt] In the conflict between Iraq and the Islamic Republic, France has supported Iraq. France not only did not stop its arms transactions with Iraq, but it augumented them as well. In retaliation, the elements of the clerical regime did the only thing they know--they paid some terrorists, like themselves, to raid the French Embassy in Beirut with rockets. Now, in the Iran-Iraq war, France has turned its back on the rule of the terrorists and has placed 16 Mirages, which are very advanced combat aircraft, at Iraq's disposal. The Iraqis will use these Mirages to bomb Iranian soldiers and cities, which will crumble on the heads of their innocent inhabitants. This is only one example of Iran's international isolation. The irresponsible behavior of the clergy on a world scale has not only put Iran in disrepute among the advanced countries of the world, but it has also had many negative effects on Iran's relations with governments in the East and the West. Today our homeland is alone in the world, alone in a world in which there is no nation which does not need to have friendly relations with other nations.

KURDISH RADIO CRITICIZES DELIVERY OF MIRAGES

JN031754 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1230 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] France announced yesterday that it was delivering four Mirage fighters to Iraq. These planes are part of a number of Mirage planes bought by Iraq in 1977 and 1979. To send these planes at this time when fighting is raging between Iraq and Iran and innocent people from the two countries are being killed proves that the imperialist powers are pouring fuel on the fire among states of the world. [passage indistinct]

KURDISH RADIO CALLS FOR MORE TIMELY WAR REPORTAGE

JN031742 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1230 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Station announcement]

[Text] To all the people of Kordestan, particularly commanders and officials of the Kurdish Democratic Party: We announce that we will not accept any report unless it carries the town's seal or the seal of the commanding officer. If it does not, it will not be broadcast over the Voice of Iranian Kordestan. We also request the commanding officers of the Sharif Zadah forces, the Shago and Wirdi forces, the forces of Major 'Abbasi and all forces in Kordestan to supply us with reports in a speedy manner. They should choose competent messengers because, unfortunately, reports about certain units do not reach us and some reports reach us very late. The Voice of Iranian Kordestan requests all our brothers to send us their news with all possible speed.

SUMMARY OF 31 JAN RADIO IRAN PROGRAMMING

NC311816 [Editorial Report] The Clandestine Radio Iran in Persian to Iran at 1330 GMT on 31 January carried a report on a message by Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar congratulating the Iranian people on the Festival of Lights, a feast marking the 100th day of winter and held 50 days before the Iranian New Year. In the message Dr Bakhtiar expresses hopes for the victory of the Iranian people in their struggle "with the devils" occupying Iran and prays for the day when the Iranian people will be able to observe their traditional festivals. The program then carried news, recorded telephone reports by radio Iran correspondents, an Iranian press review and two messages calling the people to join the Neqad organization.

U.S. ACCUSED OF INTERFERING, RENEGING ON PLEDGES

TA032022 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Unattributed commentary: "U.S. Imperialism Is in the Process of Preparing a New Plot"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: During an interview, new U.S. President Reagan said regarding Iran-U.S. relations that stability and a government do not exist in Iran. He claimed that a government should be established in Iran that could act as the Iranian Government. These impudent remarks by Reagan are open and obvious interference by the United States in our country's internal affairs. At the same time they are an instruction to U.S. agents and mercenaries, such as the liberal bourgeoisie, the saved Savakists, the counterrevolutionaries and the extreme leftists and rightists who are engaged in carrying out the plots of their overlords.

(?When) we place Reagan's remarks beside the recommendations by the Zionist Kissinger regarding the necessity to further escalate U.S. military and armed forces in the Near East and the Persian Gulf region, and the extensive anti-Iranian hostile propaganda in the United States, we see that the undertakings of the U.S. Government in connection with noninterference in Iran's internal affairs have been purely for demagogy and to divert world public opinion. The U.S. world devourers accord no value to their undertakings.

A number of U.S. officials stress the necessity of increasing the presence of U.S. Armed Forces in our region. For, according to them, should a fratricidal war erupt in Iran--where U.S. agents and mercenaries would exert their efforts to carry out such a plot--the United States will have the potential to render immediate assistance to the side that it prefers. As you can see, the Americans are not sufficing with threats only. Rather, in this connection, namely implementing plots, provocations and aggressions in the region, particularly against our liberated country, they have made all the necessary preparations.

The U.S. has concentrated a large part of its navy's warships in the vicinity of our country's southern borders. It is expanding the networks of its war bases in a number of our neighboring countries.

The pretext to which the Americans resorted to dispatch their powerful naval forces to the vicinity of our country were the differences between Iran and the United States. With the resolution of these differences and with the undertakings by the United States, naturally the U.S. Government should withdraw its warships from the region. However, as we can see, not only has the United States not taken the slightest measure in this connection, on the contrary, emphasis is being made to maintain this naval force in our region. The Americans have declared our region--which is tens of thousands of miles from the United States--as a region in which they allegedly have vital interests. Recently General Jones, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, declared to the U.S. Senate that the United States should be prepared to preserve its vital interests in any part of the world, including the Persian Gulf, and should even resort to force for this purpose. These remarks by the representative of U.S. hawks need no analyzing.

World-devouring U.S. imperialism is intensely engaged in plots and the preparation of aggression against our country. Within our country too, the U.S. fifth column, namely the dependent liberals, the saved Savakists, the counterrevolutionaries and the extreme leftists and rightists, are striving through the creation of discord, division and instability in the country to pave the way for implementing the aims and goals of U.S. imperialism.

The goal of U.S. imperialism is to overthrow the system of the Islamic Republic, trample all the revolutionary gains of the Iranian nation, install a dependent regime and, finally, revive its plundering and lost positions in our country. Real and serious danger from U.S. imperialism is threatening our revolution and liberated country. One should be ready in the face of this danger. All the true forces of the revolution, all the committed parties, organizations and groups--regardless of their ideological and religious affiliations--should rise hand in hand in a single, united, popular, democratic and anti-imperialist front to confront and crush this plot by U.S. imperialism and its internal agents in the country. Safeguarding the revolution and smashing the joint plots of imperialism, reaction and the counterrevolution is the current urgent duty of all of us.

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

31 Jan Commentaries

TA312020 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 31 January carried two commentaries.

The first commentary, entitled "Let Us Unite Against U.S. Plots," said that when we review the plots of the U.S. imperialists against Iran, we see that they did not desist from using threats, concentrating their naval forces near the southern coasts of our country, implementing an economic blockade and inciting and creating discord among the revolutionary forces inside Iran and isolating Iran from its natural friends and allies on the international arena. One of the plans of U.S. imperialism is isolating Iran from its real friends. Recently some members of the Majlis and pseudoclergy exerted great efforts to direct our homeland's people struggle against the friends of Iran and foremost against the Soviet Union. These gentlemen, among whom are the liberals, claim that our country is moving toward the East. For example, when the government wants to carry out land reform measures, these gentlemen create an uproar saying that allegedly our country is being directed toward the East. We all know that in socialist countries--called the East by some people--the dividing of land among farmers occurred a long time ago.

Following the victory of the revolution, our country has been liberated from the yoke of rabid U.S. imperialism and has been placed among the family of nonaligned countries. The meaning of this is that while being in favor of the independence of our country, we are also in favor of independence and sovereignty for other countries as well, we are against colonialism and imperialism and we are supporters of peace and international security. Because the socialist countries follow such a policy should we not support a policy of struggling against imperialism in order to satisfy these gentlemen so that they will not accuse us of (?being attached) to the East?

Those who exploit the slogan of "neither East nor West, are (?misleading) our revolution. This slogan should mean living independently and not be used as a means for diverting public opinion.

The second commentary, entitled "U.S. Militaristic Policy Is Continuing as in the Past, "said that the statements by officials of the new U.S. administration are a manifestation of the fact that Washington does not intend to withdraw its vast forces from the Persian Gulf region. Haig, the new U.S. secretary of state, told a Senate committee that the United States has expanded its military force in the Persian Gulf for defending oil interests and that U.S. warships will remain in the region.

As in the past the United States wants to exploit the current imposed war on our country under the pretext of securing the passage of oil through the Persian Gulf and is continuing its militaristic policy in this region. This imposed war has caused great damage to the harbors of both Iran and Iraq. It is under such conditions that the United States has concentrated some 40 warships and two aircraft carriers near the coasts of our country, and is expanding and strengthening its military bases in Oman and the Strait of Hormuz. The Pentagon has resorted to (?establishing) military bases in Somalia and Kenya. Is it not clear that so much U.S military force is only being prepared and directed for confronting oil producing countries--expecially for hatching plots against the Iranian nation and revolution? It should be pointed out that the United States has exerted pressure on its NATO allies for them to participate in its military adventures in the Persian Gulf region under the ridiculous pretext that the Iran-Iraq conflict threatens the export of oil to Western countries.

Unfortunately all the oil producing countries in our region do not confront U.S. aggressions against their oil wealth in an identical and active manner. Saudi Arabia for example has allowed the Pentagon to (?send) AWACS planes to that country, thus threatneing all the countries of the Persian Gulf region. In addition the United States, by taking advantage of the military regime of Ziaul Haq, has concocted a military pact in the Persian Gulf region.

1 Feb Commentary

TA011911 [Editorial Report] The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 1 February carried a commentary entitled "The Final Victory of the Revolution Depends on the Effective Implementation of Land Reform" which said that millions of oppressed and toiling people of cities and villages of revolutionary Iran will soon celebrate the second anniversary of the victory of the glorious revolution. But in our country, the acute land problem has not been resolved yet.

Two years after the victory of the revolution the cancerous tumor of the big land owners has not been eradicated, and still millions of villagers are being exploited by the feudals. We must not disregard for even one moment the historical fact that if our popular and anti-imperialist revolution does not solve the land problem to the benefit of the landless, without the slightest doubt, it will be effaced, losing its essence and contents.

In our country today, we are aware of the fact that the big feudal landowners along with their supporters--the compromising liberal bourgeois--and the pseudoclergy have exerted and continue to exert efforts for preventing the distribution of land among the landless farmers and have raised many difficulties for the seven-man boards responsible for implementing land reform. Any delay in this reform is tantamount to hindering the solution of one of the constructive, social, economic and political (?principles) of our society. The division of land among the villagers is a revolutionary must and those who oppose the implementation of this law are the foes of the popular and anti-imperialist revolution of the Iranian nation. We should not forget that the final victory of the glorious revolution of the Iranian nation depends on the implementation of the land reform.

3 Feb Commentary

TA021945 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 2 February carried a commentary entitled "The aim of the Liberals Is To Crush the Revolution" which said that the compromising liberals are exploiting their old tactic in their struggle against the true revolutionary forces. These people who call themselves "oblivious" on purpose, wish to take advantage of the passing time to divert public opinion. The basic tactic of the compromising liberals and their millionaire masters during the peak of the Iranian nation's revolutionary struggles had and continues to have two main directions: One consists of protecting world-devouring America from blows and the other, intensifying propaganda against the Soviet Union.

On the threshold of the U.S. CIA coup d'etat of 28 Amordad [1953] papers (?affiliated) with the U.S. Embassy such as SHAHED and Tehran MOSAVAR had made a great uproar about the alleged communist danger and Soviet threat. This uproar was voiced just at the time when the United States and Britain had prepared the plan of a bloody coup d'etat to overthrow the government of Mossadeq. Now too, we witness the propaganda uproar of the liberals supporters of the United States and of a group of pseudoclergy and their followers. These people resort to any (?deceitful) method to divert the popular and anti-imperialist struggles of the nation: forging history, rumor-mongering or fabricating and leveling unjust accusations. In connection with what has been said, we deem it necessary to inform the Iranian nation of the speech delivered by the late Ayatollah Taleqani in 1979. In connection with the uproar made by the liberal gangs and foes of liberty about the danger of communism, Ayatollah Taleqani said: "Were we not always crushed with this club--the club of communist danger? On 28 Amordad too we were crushed with this club." He then recounts how he had heard that a coup d'etat had happened and the government of Dr Mossadeq had fallen, how the clergy had received threatening letters and how a bunch of hooligans tried to frighten people by propagating lies alleging that atheist communism wanted to take away religion from the people.

The aim of the liberals and their masters is to crush any popular and anti-imperialist movement and under the present conditions crush the popular and anti-imperialist line of the imam. We should reveal these foes of the revolution with revolutionary awareness and foil their treacherous plans.

3 Feb Commentary

TA031907 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 3 February carried a commentary entitled "The True Forces of the Revolution Demand The Continuation of Revelation by the Student Followers of the Imam's Policy."

These days, by publishing collections of the documents discovered at the U.S. Embassy, the student followers of the imam's policy have exposed the features of a number of pseudoclergy and elements of the compromising liberal bourgeoisie, who had infiltrated revolutionary institutions. Hundreds of thousands of families, who at the cost of sacrificing their sons, had secured the victory of the popular and anti-imperialist revolution, and millions of the deprived in towns and villages approve of this act by the struggling students. The true forces of the revolution will never forget the self-sacrifice and devotion of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy. It was these struggling students, who, by their daring act, rendered a climax to the wave of the struggle of the Iranian nation against world-devouring U.S. imperialism. They proved that every free, struggling, and united nation can put an end forever to the domination of international imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism, and can preserve its independence and freedom in the true sense of the word.

Let us briefly review the situation in our homeland following the revolution's victory. The provisional government of the liberals through its step-by-step policy, had started implementing the plan for the return of U.S. imperialism and the plundering Western monopolies to our homeland. For this purpose, on the one hand it installed scores of U.S. agents as heads of the most sensitive organs of the new order, and on the other it prevented the detention and punishment of Savakists. Even Mr Bazargan, along with his foreign and defense ministers, sat with the Zionist Brzezinski at the negotiating table, and reviewed with him the plan to alter the goals of the revolution and to eliminate the imam of the nation. It was the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy who blocked the way for treachery by the provisional government and overthrew it. By publishing the documents discovered at the U.S. Embassy the student followers of the imam's policy are rendering the greatest service to the cause of consolidating the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The true forces of the revolution and those who desire the homeland's independence and freedom, demand from the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy they reveal all the documents found at the U.S. Embassy and to expose the hypocritical features of the enemies of the revolution and of U.S. spies.